

SIDNEY AND ISLANDS REVIEW

Vol. 7, No. 11

SIDNEY, B. C., THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10 1916

Subscription \$1.00 Per Year In Advance

TRIED TO GET WHARF REPAIRS

SENT STRONG LETTER TO DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDING REPAIRS.

Some two or three weeks ago the Review published what it took to be the final scene in the Sidney wharf controversy between the Board of Trade and the different departments of the Provincial and Dominion Governments. Since then the Secretary of the Board of Trade has received from Mr. Frank Shepherd, the Dominion representative of this constituency, a copy of a letter which he forwarded to Ottawa in connection with this much vexed question. In order to give Mr. Shepherd the credit that is due him for the determined stand he took on this question we publish below the letter in full:

January 18, 1916
Eugene D. Lefleur, Esq., Chief Engineer, Dept. Public Works, Ottawa, Re Repairs Sidney Wharf

Dear Mr. Lefleur,—In connection with Mr. Mitchell, the Acting Resident Engineer of your Department at Victoria, I have for the past few months been endeavoring to persuade your department that these repairs are absolutely necessary. When I tell you that the wharf is entirely out of use and is urgently needed in connection with the James Island industry you will readily see that this is no ordinary case, but is one of extreme urgency. Will you, therefore, endeavor to find some way by which the necessary appropriation or fund may be forthcoming to effect these repairs without delay.

We all fully realize the need of absolute economy while the country is endeavoring to provide funds for the prosecution of the war, but there is a limit beyond which it is not wise to go and that limit is reached when important wharves like the one at Sidney is allowed to fall into disuse, for needed repairs. During the recent storm four or five of the wharves in my constituency were damaged, and there does not seem to be any provision whereby these repairs may be effected. In this connection I would beg to suggest to you that in the forthcoming estimates an amount be set apart as an emergency fund to meet just such conditions as has arisen at Sidney.

I am enclosing you a clipping from the "Sidney Review" copying some correspondence which I have had with the Board of Trade of Sidney with regard to the matter. Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
F. H. SHEPHERD, M.P.

COULD SINK THE AMERICAN NAVY IN ABOUT SIXTY DAYS

Washington, D. C.—"The United States navy would be at the bottom of the sea in less than sixty days, perhaps sooner, if this country were attacked by a first class power," declared Gen. Leonard Wood in the House Committee on military affairs recently.

Sea control lost, the present mobile force could not stop an invading

force which could capture New York and the North Atlantic coast states, exact tribute and drive the American people back into the interior where they would be left defenceless without ammunition and powder plants. Control of several eastern states would give an invader 80 per cent of the gun and powder plants and the United States' store of gold.

"We are living in an era of war, accumulating most of the gold and with it a proportionate amount of ill-will, and I believe we should be prepared for trouble," said General Wood.

"We are menaced on all sides, but God alone can tell who our next enemy is to be, and He will do so some day. This much I know, that our next war will be with a first class power."

England, he said, was not a possible antagonist of the future. The assault on the United States would be aimed at the Atlantic Coast line between Boston and Washington, and to repel it an army of 1,500,000 men would be required. He said popular opinion that difficulty would be encountered by an enemy in moving troops across the sea was ridiculous and that as a matter of fact movement by sea was the easiest in the world. The Gallipoli landing demonstrated what an invader could do on American shores, he said.

"The continental army is simply a stop-gap or makeshift for what we must eventually come to in this country, universal military discipline along the Swiss and Australian lines," said General Wood. "Manhood suffrage should be coupled with military service. The idea that any man can buy a substitute when his country is at stake is contemptible."

THE MILITARY CROSS.

The London Times of January 14th states that the Military Cross has been awarded to Lieut. Edward Oliver Wheeler, of the Royal Engineers, by the British Government. Not long ago this young officer received the Cross of the Legion of Honour from the French Government.

PEDESTRIANISM REVIVED.

In these days of fast autos, motor launches, air ships, etc., it takes severe climatic conditions to force the human animal to remember the art of walking. And so the very severe storms of the past two weeks, which tied up railway, steamboat and vehicular traffic revived pedestrianism for the time being at least.

It is surprising what one can do when it is necessary and in four cases which have come to our notice worthy followers of Dan O'Leary, Western, etc., have been brought to light. Mr. Guy Walker is the most worthy, as he is much the oldest of the quartette, and he walked from Sidney to Victoria on Tuesday last in the short time of seven hours. Trooper Beswick, of the C. M. R., "hit the pike" from Victoria to his home near Bazan Bay, while Corporal Stewart did the same stunt to Sidney. Mr. J. M. Fahey also made the trip from Sidney to Victoria. The gentlemen all turned up very fit and none the worse for their experience.

RED CROSS FUND.

Only one subscription for \$5.00 was handed to the secretary of the Red Cross Society this week and that was by an anonymous giver.

TRAIN ARRIVES ON WEDNESDAY

NINE FULL DAYS THE V. & S. RAILWAY WAS BLOCKED WITH SNOW.

The first train from Victoria since the big storm started a week ago last Tuesday arrived in Sidney on Wednesday afternoon about 3 o'clock. It was composed of an engine with a very original snow plow in front of it and a couple of box cars in the rear to give it weight when it drove headlong into the big drifts across the track. And it was a success, too, as it cleared the track perfectly. But the most remarkable thing about it is the fact that it took the V. & S. Railway people just nine days, to think up the idea and put it into execution, and during that time Sidney had the unpleasant sensation of being cut off almost entirely from the rest of the world as far as a mail service was concerned, as only two mails arrived during that time and these were brought in by the C. P. R. steamer Queen City, and only one mail left the district by the same route.

The question now arises in the minds of the people of Sidney, who was to blame for this state of affairs. The V. & S. Railway or the Post Office Department?

There was really very little cause for such a prolonged delay in the delivery of the mail, as it is quite certain in the minds of most people that some arrangement could have been made with the C. P. R. to have it brought around on the Queen City, a steamer that calls here on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings on its regular scheduled trip to the Islands and Vancouver.

The other side of the question is the fact that the V. & S. Railway are the holders of the contract for the delivery of the mail and if their track was blocked by snow was it not up to them to make arrangements for the transportation of the mail around to this part of the Peninsula by water. A good many think it was and others are of the opinion that the railway company were not under obligation to do so. Be this as it may the fact remains the merchants and other private citizens were without a regular mail service for nine full days and it is to be sincerely hoped that a similar occurrence does not happen again.

CANADA'S UNPRECEDENTED HARVEST.

When Canada began to plan to do its share in the war its leaders, government, educational and journalistic, at once wisely advocated increased acreage so that there might be agricultural expansion. The response is registered in the government estimate of field crops for 1915, valued at \$800,000,000, an increase of about 45 per cent over that of 1914, due to three factors: the greater area sown, the especially fine climatic conditions during the growing season, and the demand for foodstuffs in the world market, notably for wheat. Of this latter staple about 50,000,000 bush-

els more was garnered than during 1914, the average per acre being about 28 bushels. For lack of transport at all commensurate with consumers' demands, much of this agricultural wealth has not been so marketable as it would have been in normal times. But making all deductions for losses so incurred, the economic effect upon the Dominion of this striking rise in productive power has been marked, and also not without its encouraging political effect in the middle and western provinces.

Sagacious councillors of the public are now urging continuation of the expansion policy which has brought such rewards during the last year. The world market, so far as can be seen, is to be quite as large, and prices quite as high. Interests of the Dominion, and of the provinces, demand that no effort be spared to increase national and provincial assets at a time when credit is being sought in new quarters, and when liabilities are being incurred on such a large scale.

WILL LEAVE SIDNEY TO TAKE UP WORK IN SCOTLAND

REV. T. C. DES BARRES WILL RESIGN TO ACCEPT CALL IN SCOTLAND.

The residents of North Saanich, particularly the members of the congregations of Holy Trinity and St. Andrew's Churches, will learn with regret that the Rev. T. C. Des Barres and Mrs. Des Barres have decided to leave their work here and return to Scotland, where they will take up similar duties.

Mr. Des Barres has worked faithfully here for almost four years and has made many friends. Mrs. Des Barres, who has lived here since her marriage a year ago, has by her tact and personal charms endeared herself to all who have had the privilege of knowing her.

A joint vestry meeting of the two churches will be held shortly to consider the resignation.

An "Evening With Sir Walter Scott" will be given by the Epworth League on Wednesday evening. The literary department have made some very special efforts to make this evening most successful and interesting. You will miss something very good if you fail to attend.

Next Sunday at Wesley Methodist Church the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered at the conclusion of the regular morning service. The pastor will be in charge of the services and will speak on the subject "With Jesus at the Cross."

WHY NOT SHOOT THE STRAY DOGS

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE SHOULD BE FORMED TO DISPOSE OF THEM.

During the past heavy snowstorm many residents of Sidney have vent to a great deal of trouble to feed the many wild birds such as quail, Hungarian partridge and pheasants, as well as large numbers of the beautiful little song birds that have been driven to invade the town in quest of food by the severe weather conditions. These birds came regularly every day for their share of the wheat and other grains scattered out in sheltered places for them, and all went well until the dogs—the very curse of the community—found out the feeding grounds and persistently insisted on driving the birds away.

It is a well known fact that the town is infested with dogs, mongrels, purebreds and other grades of canine creatures called for lack of something better, a dog. Nobody seems to own about half of them, and the owners of the other half seem to care very little what they do or who feeds them as long as they are not called upon to do so. In their wanderings about town they have made a decided nuisance of themselves during the past few weeks and in fact at all times. But the question arises, what is going to be done about it?

There is no law that will compel the owners of these dogs to keep them at home and feed them, so there seems to be only one alternative left for the citizens and that is to get together and form some sort of an execution committee, armed with shot guns loaded with buckshot and proceed to make a general clean-up of all the worthless dogs around town. Shoot them on sight and perhaps when a few of them are disposed of the owners of the balance will either tie them up or ship them out of the country.

It is certainly time that something was done and unless it is done quickly it will be too late as the birds which are driven in from the woods in quest of food will perish for the lack of it—and all through the activity of the dogs.

PATRIOTIC AID FUND.

Subscriptions received for the two weeks ending February 10th, 1916, are acknowledged as follows:
Amount previously subscribed \$2075.00
John Brethour, Sidney ... 20.00
J. F. Fryer, Ganges ... 81.80
D. McDonald, Sidney ... 81.80

Total \$2158.60

The prolonged snow storms have interfered with my canvass but it will be resumed as soon as possible. In the meantime subscriptions sent me or paid to the Merchants Bank to the credit of the Patriotic Fund will be appreciated. It is up to every man to do his own fighting. If he cannot, let him pay for those who are doing it for him.

ARTHUR O. WHEELER.

SIDNEY AND ISLANDS REVIEW

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THE SIDNEY PRINTING AND PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.
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A. E. MOORE, Manager.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE PRESENT WAR.

The criticisms both hostile and otherwise that are appearing in the public press the world over anent the policy of the United States in regard to the war in Europe are causing widespread comment. The following excerpt from a speech made by Hon. Jas. M. Beck, of Philadelphia before the New England Society of New York City at its 93rd annual dinner on December 22nd, 1898, contains some remarks pertinent to the situation at the present time. It might be well for our readers to recall that the speech from which the passage is taken was delivered about four months after the conclusion of the Spanish-American war:

"The economic developments of the 19th century have produced a solidarity of humanity which no racial prejudice or international hatred can destroy. Each nation is its brother's keeper, and the greater the power the greater the responsibility. If this be so no nation owes a greater duty to civilization to be potential in the councils of the world than the United States. For it to skulk and shrink behind the selfish policy of isolation and to abdicate a destined world, supremacy would be the colossal crime of history."

We leave it to the judgment of our readers as to whether the colossal crime of history, as Mr. Beck terms it, has not been perpetrated by the American Government in its treatment of the German menace which has come to light at the present day.

A PERIPATETIC NEWSPAPER

One of the novelties of the war is a Belgian newspaper called "Free Belgium." The paper is edited, apparently, by no one knows whom, and published no one knows where, but it makes its appearance regularly, and it is a veritable thorn in the flesh to the German authorities in Brussels where the paper has its chief circulation, and in or near which city it appears to have its habitat. "Free Belgium," as one may well believe, is by no means a German sympathizer. It is devoted to keeping alive the national Belgian spirit, and to the publication of articles which are exceedingly distasteful to the military occupants of Belgium. Selections from the addresses and messages of Cardinal Mercier, counselling observance of the rules imposed by the Germans, "so long as they do not conflict with the Christian conscience of patriotic dignity" of the Belgians are given prominence. A recent issue contained a quotation from one of the addresses of that great German, Martin Luther, in which the Germans are compared as swine.

Naturally such a paper is not popular with the present military authorities and every imaginable effort has been made to suppress the issue and bring its editorial and publishing staffs to punishment. These efforts have failed, because up to date, the authorities have been unable to find out by whom the paper is produced or where its plant is located.

One issue of the paper contained the statement that, as it had no permanent headquarters, it was being published at that particular time at an automobile tank. At another time the authorities were informed anonymously that the publisher was Dr. Andre Vesales, of Place des Martyrs. Officials went to the place named and began a search for the culprit doctor but without success. After a long

search they were informed that Dr. Vesales was represented by a statue in the public square, and that he had been dead these two hundred years. A copy of each issue of the paper finds its way into the private mail box of General von Bissing, German military governor of Brussels, and in spite of the fact that the box has been watched carefully for days at a time, the paper was deposited in it with unfailing regularity, but by what means the watchers could not discover.

Even so tragic a thing as war has its humor, and the exploits of the fugitive newspaper is one of its jokes.

KAISER MUST FAIL.

The Exchange Telegraph Company recently received the following translation of the Christmas manifesto which the German Humanity League had issued through its committee to members and associates of the League:

Dear Comrades,—On the eve of Christmas, when blood-stained monarchs are exchanging messages of peace and goodwill with the Sovereign Pontiff at Rome, our brave soldiers are still shedding their life-blood as the pawns of a ruthless clique without shame, without pity, for the widows and orphans of the Fatherland. The flower of German youth is being offered up on the altars of Baal. Our homes are still being desolated in a campaign, waged for more than five hundred days, not in lawful defence of German territory, but to satisfy the insatiable and savage greed of Prussian conspirators. We again appeal to every toiler and wage-earner not yet stirred to the heart by those awful holocausts to register a vow no longer to remain idle and silent spectators of the stupendous crimes which have robbed us of our sons and brothers and left upon the truthful pages of history indelible stains.

In the Reichstag the men who have sworn to defend the rights of the people have joined hands with our oppressors. The moral forces of the nation are stifled by the violence of the administration trampling under foot the helpless mass of humanity crushed by the double burden of grief and want. We have examined through trusted sources the economic condition of every state and province. From one and all comes the cry, "Deliver us from this hell of suffering!"

Consider for a moment the position of the German Empire in July, 1914. We then enjoyed civil rights and liberty as traders. In every market of the world we were welcomed, free to develop in friendly rivalry with other states the arts, the commerce, the maritime resources of our land. All our legitimate trading interests were safeguarded, defined and protected by treaties and conventions. We were honoured and respected throughout the world. To-day the German name is the scorn of civilisation; the German flag has become the badge of infamy. Chivalry is no longer in our ranks. It has been buried in the trenches in Flanders and in the village grave plots of Brabant. For our crimes we are loathed by all honest men. To hide them is impossible. We stand naked and exposed.

What can be more despicable than the treachery at Washington, at Constantinople, at Rome, at Budapest, at Teheran? What more contemptible than the hollow and lying subterfuges for breaches of diplomatic etiquette and of all the canons of civilised communities of international jurisprudence and of customs and usages of honorable warfare published by the Imperial Chancellor in the pages of Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung? No one is deceived by them.

We who love our land with a passionate devotion and strive to reach the dawn of a new era which shall restore her character and win back for her children the honour we have forfeited by barbarous cruelties and insatiable lust have written the above with heavy hearts. Napoleon failed. The Kaiser must fail and there can be no peace until he has been deposed from the throne he has fouled and his fellow-conspirators have met their

fate at the hands of an executioner. The manifesto is signed by the president and committee of the league.

A WORTHY ATHLETIC FEAT.

All who know Mr. Macdonald Fahey the manager of the Canadian Potash and Algin Company, are willing to give him credit for being a good business man, but none suspected him of advanced athletic activities. Mr. Fahey, who has been marooned in our beautiful burg (where the sun ever shines in spite of rain or snow) for over a week on Monday morning last became desperate and with no assistance except a strong determination, started on the eighteen mile trip south to Victoria and eventually landed right side up. Mr. Fahey, our readers will be pleased to learn, established a record for "blazing" a trail through the snow by walking the entire distance from Sidney to Victoria in 6 hours and 15 minutes, an average of over three miles an hour. We advise Mr. George Goulding of Toronto, the present world's champion walker, to look out for his laurels if Mr. Fahey ever gets on his track.

Mr. Fahey reports having gone through several drifts of tremendous size unscarred and with an enhanced reputation, despite the fact that he left one of his rubbers somewhere between Sidney and Victoria in a drift. We understand that the people of Sidney were prepared to present him with a pair of new rubbers as a token of appreciation of his good work, but Mr. Fahey reluctantly refused this kind offer as he was afraid it might affect his "amateur" standing.

"Royal Vat"

(R. V.)

SCOTCH WHISKEY

DRAUGHT OR BOTTLE

To be had at Sidney Hotel

Harry C. Briggs

Sole Agent
VICTORIA, B. C.



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Get "More Money" for your Foxes, Muskrat, White Weasel, Beaver, Lynx, Wolves, Marten and other Fur bearers collected in your section. SHIP YOUR FURS DIRECT to "SHUBERT" the largest house in the world dealing exclusively in NORTH AMERICAN RAW FURS. A reliable—responsible—safe Fur House with an unblemished reputation existing for "more than a third of a century." A long successful record of sending Fur Shippers prompt, SATISFACTORY AND PROFITABLE returns. Write for "The Shubert Shipper," the only reliable, accurate market report and price list published. Write for it—NOW—it's FREE.
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P. N. TESTER, Proprietor.

Rates \$2.00 Per Day
Special Rates by the Month.

First Class Bar in Connection with a fine selection of Choice Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

PHOENIX LAGER

DRAFT or BOTTLE

ATI

SIDNEY HOTEL

GUY WALKER

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Sidney, B. C.

CLOTHES PRESSED, CLEANED AND ALTERED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

TOMMY ATKINS' MONEY BELT,

a Specialty, Price 75 cents.

Umbrella Repairing a Specialty.



SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. No more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, but the lessee may be permitted to purchase whatever available surface rights may be considered necessary for the working of the mine at the rate of \$10.00 per acre.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY.

Deputy Minister of the Interior

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—58782. Oc. 15

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Our Specialties

What's Better than a Prime Roast of Beef
this cold weather. Use the Phone

THE LOCAL BUTCHERS

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BIG 'B' CIGAR
Under new management. Union Made
SOLD AT THE SIDNEY HOTEL.
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GROCERIES, SCHOOL SUPPLIES
TOYS, HOME MADE BREAD OUR
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Funeral Furnishing Company, Limited
Funeral Directors and Licensed Em-
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ice night and day. Phone 3306. 1612
Quadra Street, Victoria. Lady at-
tendant. Charges reasonable.

Hand Laundry

MRS. BYRNE has opened a hand
laundry in "Orchard Cottage" Sev-
enth street, and solicits a share of
your patronage.
Washing taken in, or will go out by
the day to do general housework.

Dr. H. J. Henderson,
DENTIST (of Victoria),
Will be at his office over William's
Drug Store, every Tuesday from 9.30
a.m. till 5.00 p.m.

TRAINING FOR COMMISSION

TEMPORARY SECOND LIEUTEN-
ANT IN TENTH RESERVE
BATTALION.

The following letter received this
week by Mr. P. N. Tester from Pte.
Tom Ibbotson gives the pleasing in-
formation that he is about to be pro-
moted to second lieutenant and is
now undergoing a course of training
to fit him for his new position.

Dear Pete,—I was very pleased to
get your letter and to hear that you
are still at Sidney. I came over from
France about ten days ago to take a
commission. I have been appointed
Second Lieutenant in the 10th Re-
serve Battalion of the Leicestershire
Regiment. I have to attend the Ox-
ford University officers training corps
for a six weeks' course of instruc-
tion, so I guess I am not through the
woods yet. I was sorry to leave the
old battalion, but to get a commis-
sion in the Canadians requires a
"pull" I have not got. The Sidney
boys were all O. K. when I left.
Denny Green, just back from a week's
leave in England, looks more robust
than ever. Write me here when you
have time and my sister will forward
my mail to me, as at present my
regimental address might be altered
at any time. Do not forget to give
my love to all the boys, old and
young. How are the two Jimmies,
Scott and Davis.

I do not know who is responsible
for sending me the "Review" but I
appreciate the kindness very much. I
hope I shall still continue to receive
it. Please give my kind regards to
Mrs. Tester. The best of luck to
Fred and yourself. Yours sincerely,
TOM IBBOTSON,

Care Mrs. D. Wimbash, 16 Park Cres-
cent, Church End Finchley, Lon-
don, N.

AN AMERICAN IN CANADA.

Mr. W. A. MacLeod, of Saskatoon,
Alta., does not like the way his Am-
erican neighbor expresses himself in
regard to the action taken by Canada
in the war, and expresses himself in
the following manner to the Editor
of the New York Times:

Dear Sir,—Ever since the war start-
ed most of us here in Canada have
hoped that the United States would
not be drawn in, but a few of us re-
cently had occasion to change our
views, and while we still think it
would be a bad thing for the Allies
if you were to desert your attitude
of benevolent neutrality, we think it
might do some Americans a good deal
of good to have a taste of the fight-
ing.

About three weeks ago I attended
a grain growers' convention at Wa-
dena, a small town in this province,
and while a few of us were having
dinner an American from Wisconsin
joined in the conversation. He spoke
of the number of young men in khaki
that were to be seen in every Cana-
dian town and city and said that we
Canadians must be fools to let so
many of our finest young men go over
to get knocked on the head in a war
which England had started to keep
Germany from putting her out of busi-
ness. "I suppose, however, you have
to go when John Bull says the word"
he continued.

We tried to explain to him what we
thought Great Britain and the Allies
were fighting for—the rights of the
little countries and of private citizens
to shape their own lives, and that the
men enlisting had as much to fight
for as any men in Europe.

"You'll all be bankrupt when the
war is over," he went on. "The
United States will have all the mon-
ey in the world when peace is declar-

ed. We'll be the richest and greatest
nation on earth. The Allies would
have had to surrender months ago if
J. P. Morgan had not raised enough
money in the United States to keep
them going."

Someone asked him if he thought
that this wealth would be sufficient
protection for the United States if
the Allies lost and some foreign pow-
er decided to conquer the United
States.

"No country in the world could
conquer the United States," he de-
clared. He bragged about the United
States Navy, about the United States
Army, and regretted that Presid-
ent Wilson had not put Mexico in its
proper place by overrunning that
country, and said that if the Allies
were defeated we would ask to be an-
nexed to the United States and then
we would be perfectly safe. We told
him that the United States was not
only too proud but was too greedy
to fight, and conversation grew spir-
ited and then languished. Now no
one who has spent much time in the
United States, or reads an American
newspaper like the Times, could mis-
take that man for a typical Ameri-
can, but he represents a type and a
frame of mind that seems altogether
too common in the United States.

W. A. MacLEOD,
W. A. MacLEOD,
Saskatoon, Sask., Jan. 9, 1916.

THE BOYS ARE RELYING ON YOU FOR SMOKES.

When soldiers have nothing to smoke
they are being deprived of a comfort
that is absolutely vital and it is no
exaggeration to say that any short-
age of cigarettes and tobacco inflicts
positive pain on them. When a man
has to sit all day in a trench with
nothing to relieve the monotony but
an occasional "Jack Johnson" or the
ping-ping of the sniper's bullet, it is
some relief to light up a pipe or
smoke a cigarette. Monotony wears
out one's nerves, and against trench
monotony the only sedative is tobac-
co—not inaptly named the soldier's
best friend.

Knowing the truth of this, we ap-
peal to our readers to help the Over-
Seas Club in its praiseworthy effort to
raise enough money to give every
Canadian soldier at the front enough
to smoke. Canada has 80,000 men
fighting the Empire's battles and they
nearly all smoke. They have neither
the means nor the facilities for buy-
ing tobacco themselves. They leave
that to the generosity of the great-
hearted Canadian public. They feel
that a country that knows how to
admire courage and splendid endur-
ance, will not desert them in their
hour of need.

25c Sends \$1.00 Worth.

For every quarter you contribute
to Canada's Tobacco Fund, organized
by the Overseas Club, some soldier on
active service will receive a large
package of Canadian Manufactured
Tobacco, 50 best quality Canadian
Made Cigarettes and a box of match-
es.

The Editor of the Sidney and Is-
lands Review, any local post office or
bank will receive your contributions
and send it on without delay to Can-
ada's Tobacco Fund, which has been
organized by the Overseas Club.

NOTES ON COW TESTING.

To assist dairy farmers who desire
to test their herds for milk produc-
tion the Dairy and Cold Storage Com-
missioner at Ottawa has issued for
public distribution a pamphlet enti-
tled "Cow Testing Notes" and desig-
nated Circular No. 16, D. & S. Ser-
ies. The pamphlet shows the neces-
sary equipment as spring scales, box
of sample bottles, dipper, etc., and
tells the cost of each and where the
outfit may be procured as well as the
purpose and method of use of each.

The Department of Agriculture,
through the Dairy and Cold Storage
Branch, helps farmers to test their
cows. In July, 1915, the branch re-
ceived records of 22,600 cows. Evid-
ences of the value of cow testing are
given:

"Cow testing not only produces

better cows but more interested and
better dairymen.

"With each cow's record before him
the dairyman is able to feed more in-
telligently. 'Meal in proportion to
milk' is a good motto.

"The figures of a creamery state-
ment at Way's Mills, Que., show that
from a herd of twelve cows in 1912,
the cash received by the owner was
\$297.85. In 1914 from twelve cows
he received \$804.48. He discovered
the poor cows and got rid of them.

"At Mallorytown, Ont., a herd of
twelve cows has increased from 3,726
pounds of milk per cow in 1909 to
7,388 pounds per cow in 1914; this is
an increase of 3,662 pounds of milk
per cow, or 98 per cent.

"In Hastings county, Ont., a farm-
er commenced cow testing in 1912
and found his herd of ten cows aver-
aging 5,780 pounds of milk and 187
pounds of fat. In 1914 his ten cows
averaged 7,436 pounds of milk and
254 pounds of fat, an increase of
1,656 pounds of milk and 67 pounds
of fat in two years."

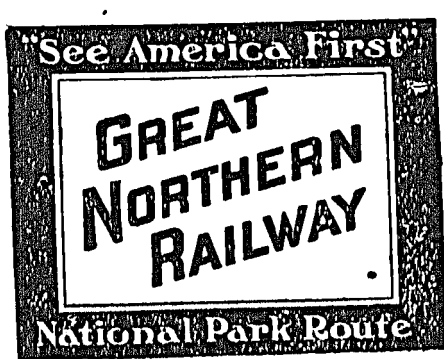
This pamphlet is available at the
Publications Branch of the Depart-
ment of Agriculture, Ottawa.

THE COST OF PRODUCING MILK

The cost of producing milk obvious-
ly demands a great deal of the milking
capacity of the cows used. Com-
parison between eight of the poorer
cows in an Ontario dairy record cen-
tre shows that there was a difference
in profit per cow of \$24.56, the eight
high yielding cows giving an average
profit of \$37.21, while the poorer
cows returned a profit of only \$12.65
per head. The milk in each case was
valued at \$1.15 per hundred pounds.
The difference would no doubt have
been very much reduced had the feed-
ing been the same for all the animals.
Those that yielded the higher profit
were much better fed than the others.
The average cost of their feed for the
milking period being \$43.96 per head,
while the food received by the less
profitable animals was valued at
\$32.33 per head. Calculating from
the standpoint of cost of the milk the
eight cows with the low yield made
only 32 cents profit on a hundred
pounds of milk while the higher yield-
ing cows made 54 cents profit from
an equal amount of milk.

This information and a great deal
more of equal value is contained in
the recently issued annual report of
the Dairy and Cold Storage Commis-
sioner of the Department of Agricul-
ture at Ottawa. This report, in ad-
dition to the Dairy and Cold Storage
Commissioner's general report, con-
tains twelve appendices which deal
with the work of the assistant dairy
commissioner, the extension of mark-
ets, dairy and cold storage divisions,
etc. An appendix of unusual interest
gives statistics of the export and im-
port trade in dairy produce, which
shows that the exports of butter in-
creased from 1,951,585 pounds in 1890
to 2,724,913 in 1915, while during the
same period the exports of cheese in-
creased from 94,264,187 pounds to
137,601,661 pounds.

This report is available at the of-
fice of the Publications Branch of the
Department of Agriculture at Ottawa



BOOKINGS TO ENGLAND

WE ARE AGENTS FOR ALL ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES.
THE "ORIENTAL LIMITED" AND "FAST MAIL," TWO MODERN UP-TO-
DATE TRAINS EAST DAILY.

We will be glad to furnish you with all information relative to fares, routes, etc.

Great Northern Railway Company

W. R. DALE,
General Agent.

1200 Douglas Street,
VICTORIA, B. C.

The Telephone Takes the Miles Out of Distance

When you want to phone to Vancouver Island, to the Kootenay
or down the Coast, use the telephone right beside you. Every tele-
phone is a long distance telephone.

There is no difficulty in hearing the party at the other end.

So when you want to telephone long distance, do so from your
office or house.

You get your party, or you don't pay. That means you get
your answer. And all in a few minutes, too.

B. C. Telephone Company, Limited

Mother Says
Those horrid lamps seem to
smell worse than ever
I clean up of them twice
a week which makes 1248
every year - two weeks
awful work to keep them
going out of each year!
LET'S HAVE MOORE LIGHT!

**Yes, Mother knows they give real com-
fort and cleanliness they are most
attractive in design; they will make
your parlor dining room or kitchen as
bright at night as sunlight during the
day. Two light plant complete deliver-
ed free to your station \$3.82 and you
can add lights for other rooms as you want to.**

Robert M. Moore & Company
1439 Albert St.
Vancouver B.C.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Pte. F. C. Parks, of the 103rd, is spending a few days at his home in Sidney.

Corporal H. Stewart, of the 88th Fusiliers, is spending a few days at his home in Sidney.

Mr. A. L. Wilson returned home on Monday last from Tumbo Island, where he has been for the past three weeks.

Seabrook Young have postponed their annual dollar day sale until further notice, owing to climatic conditions.

The regular meeting of the Board of Trade did not materialize on Tuesday evening last owing to the disagreeable weather conditions.

Mr. Angus Ego, the popular proprietor of the Sidney Billiard and Pool Room, is among the unfortunate ones suffering from an attack of the grippe this week.

Miss Ethel Hooton returned to Sidney on Wednesday from Nelson, B.C., where she has been visiting for the past month. She was accompanied home by her sister, Mrs. Thompson.

Owing to the bad weather the St. Andrew's Ladies Guild meeting has been postponed till Wednesday next, February 16th, and will be held at Mrs. Roy Brethour's house.

A beautiful fan has been presented to the Red Cross Society and can be seen at Seabrook Young's drygoods store, a raffle for which will take place shortly. Tickets are now on sale at ten cents each. The fan should be seen by everybody as it is a beautiful piece of work.

Rev. and Mrs. J. Wesley Miller arrived home from Victoria, where they were held up by the snow blockade, on the first passenger train from the city since the starting of the storm. The train pulled in a few minutes after six o'clock on Wednesday evening and was greeted by quite a number of Sidneyites.

It is a very easy matter to chronicle the arrival and departure of visitors in Sidney during the past week as they were practically nil. As a result we are again put to the necessity of asking our readers to bear with us just a little longer, as we are quite aware of the fact that this and the previous issue are not quite up to the standard.

There came very near being a shortage of gasoline in Sidney during the early part of the week as the supply carried on hand by the Sidney Trading Company was getting exceedingly low when a supply was received on Wednesday morning, having come by water on board the cement company's big freight steamer.

Trooper W. Beswick, of the 11th C. M. R., was in Sidney this week visiting his family. He walked out from Victoria on Saturday and found the going pretty fair as far as Royal Oak, but from there home it was very difficult. He expects his detachment which is stationed at Nanaimo to proceed to the front some time in March.

Amongst those who were weather-bound in Sidney last week was Mr. Seabrook Young. He came out on Tuesday morning on a business visit and was unable to return to Victoria until Saturday when he left at midday by Capt. Peterson's launch for James Island from which place he was able to complete the journey to Victoria by the steamer Nit-Nat.

High School opened on Tuesday morning with Principal Chute in charge, but the rooms presided over by Miss Hall and Miss Glen did not begin operations until this morning and even then only about half the pupils were in attendance. The roads are not yet by any means good for the youngsters to travel on to the school.

Pte. "Doc" Blason, of the 88th, has been in town for the past week on sick leave. He is improving rapidly.

The subject for the evening service at St. Paul's on February 13th will be "Case Hardened." The minister will preach, and extends a hearty invitation to all.

The heavy rainstorm on Wednesday afternoon helped some in dissolving the deep fall of snow. What we want now is two or three days of bright sunshine and the drifts will disappear as if by magic.

Dr. Stewart Tidey arrived in town last Thursday, coming in by one of the tugs calling at this port, in order to be near his patients during the storm. He will remain here until the weather conditions make the travelling between here and his home a little more pleasant.

The following four little girls, Gladys Daniels, Phillis McKillican, Agnes Williams and Dolly Bowcott, sang a quartette entitled "Come to the Saviour," at St. Paul's on Sunday evening last, and it was good to hear their sweet little voices blend in such harmony. Every one who heard them was charmed.

Mr. C. L. Birtch, representing the Remington Arms U. M. C. Company, paid a short business visit to Sidney this morning. He has just returned from an extended trip through the east where he spent the Christmas holidays at his old home in Ontario and reports that general conditions east of the Rockies are exceptionally good both in Canada and the United States.

Addressing the Canadian Club (writes the Toronto correspondent of the Central News,) Mr. C. W. Barron, president of the Wall Street Journal, made a profound impression by his confidence in the ultimate success of the Allies and his manifest sympathy with their cause. Such financial brains as he had, said Mr. Barron, told him that Germany could not go through another winter of war after this. He had put to Germans of the highest authority the question as to what they expected. They had replied that they looked for a draw, with Britain in it, but he had told them they would never get it. Three factors would cause the collapse of Germany. These were shortage of men—the Teutons had lost a million killed and suffered four millions of other casualties; shortage of food and failure to finance. Nations sending supplies to Germany were now demanding cash with the order, "and cash means gold."

Asked by a listener how long Britain could go on paying five millions a day for the prosecution of the war, Mr. Barron retorted, "As long as you and I back her up. So long as Britain's name on a scrap of paper is made good by her blood and treasure you can put no commercial value or limit on Great Britain."

PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE IN FRANCE.

The steady progress of the temperance movement in France is one of the most interesting of the many social revolutions in progress in many countries to-day. The prohibition of absinthe, quite early in the war, was quickly followed by the complete prohibition of all alcoholic drinks in the war areas, and those who are awake to the evil effects of drink on the corporate life of France show no disposition to let the matter rest there.

The latest pronouncement on the subject comes from no less a person than M. Ribot, the minister of finance. M. Ribot was speaking at the annual meeting of the five academies held recently at the Institut de France. The evil that had progressed most rapidly, he said, and was the most serious of the century, was undoubtedly intemperance. They had permitted its invasion to extend throughout the whole of France, and they could have done very little if it had not been that a movement of

public opinion had come to their aid and given them the necessary impulse. The war had at least produced the fortunate results of making gravity of this danger more strongly felt. He hoped that, when the question came up for discussion in Parliament, the representatives of the country would find themselves able to rise above all those petty considerations which had so often prevented them from serving the general interests of the country, and that their resolution would be as firm as the peril was great.

As M. Ribot very justly pointed out earlier in his speech, it is of course, impossible to forecast in any direction the social changes likely to be brought about by the present war. It is, however, possible to note the set as it were of such changes from those that have already taken place. Very great changes are already observable in the outlook generally, not only of those who have returned from the various battlefronts, but in the outlook of those who are far from the actual scene of battles. This change shows itself in an enlarged view of things, and the tendency to see everything in a juster perspective and it is this view that will probably make it, in the end, a matter of small difficulty to deal drastically with the drink question. Vested interests are still strong in both England and France, and it is not possible to deal with the matter in those countries with the same completeness and finality as in Russia, where the government had a practical monopoly of the liquor interest, but that a quick and effective way of dealing with the matter will be found cannot be doubted.—Christian Science Monitor.

TOWING A FLAGSTAFF.

After an adventurous journey half way across the world, Kew Gardens new flagstaff, which is 215 feet in length, reached its destination a short time ago.

The staff, a giant stick that measures three feet in diameter at the base and tapers gracefully along seventy-two yards of length to a mere eighteen inch at the top, was originally 290 feet long, but 75 feet had to be sacrificed before it could be shipped in the steamship Merionethshire.

It was in a British Columbia forest that this prince of flagstuffs was found, forming in those days the trunk of a titantic Douglas fir. It arrived at the Victoria docks last month and began its journey up the river a week ago.

ANGLICAN SERVICES.

February 13, 1916—Sixth Sunday after Epiphany.

8.00 a. m., Holy Communion at St. Andrew's.

11.00 a. m., Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at Holy Trinity.

7.30 p. m., Evening Prayer at St. Andrew's.

BIRTHS.

LIM QUIN—At Sidney, B. C., on Wednesday evening, February 9th, 1016, to Mr. and Mrs. Lim Quin, a son.

GUY WALKER

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Sidney, B. C.

CLOTHES PRESSED, CLEANED AND ALTERED.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER

TOMMY ATKINS' MONEY BELT, a Specialty, Price 75 cents.

Umbrella Repairing a Specialty.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—Restaurant, 20x60 feet, 9 bedrooms, 3 rooms on ground floor, 2 rooms and bake oven in basement, gas and electric light fixtures, good water at door, free, one block from station. This splendid business proposition is situated at Nanton, 56 miles south of Calgary, Alta., in the second best wheat growing district of Canada. For particulars apply W. Shaw, Sidney, B. C.

FOR SALE—Seven year old horse, guaranteed sound in wind and limb, weight 1800 pounds, with almost new set of double harness. Will take \$200 for complete outfit. Apply at Review Office.

Dr. H. J. Henderson,

DENTIST (of Victoria),

Will be at his office over William's Drug Store, every Tuesday from 9.30 a.m. till 5.00 p.m.

J. B. Knowles

CARNSEW DAIRY, SIDNEY.

Supplies daily in Sidney and neighborhood, Pure Dairy Milk, Cream and Fresh Eggs. Milk supplied by bottle if desired.

THE CLARENCE FRENCH DRY CLEANERS AND DYERS

704 Yates Street, Victoria—the most modern plant in the city. Ladies Work a Specialty, Evening and Fancy Gowns. Alterations and Repairing. ALL WORK GUARANTEED.

Guy Walker, agent Sidney and Islands

COAL COAL

BEST HOUSEHOLD COAL

\$7.00

Per Ton at the Wharf

RICE MEAL, per 100 lbs.\$1.10

CHIT RICE, 50 lbs.95c

BEEF SCRAP, per lb5c

WHEAT, per 100 lbs. \$1.90

CORN, per 100 lbs. 2.10

Sidney Trading Company, Ltd.

FEED WAREHOUSE . . . Phone No. 2

This Week's Specials

VICTORIA CROSS JAM, in Raspberry, Strawberry, Black Currant, Plum, Etc., per tin75c.

APEX JAM, in Black Currant, Apricot, Logan Berry, Etc. per tin 50c.

KEILLER'S UPTON'S, CHIVER'S AND ROBERTSON'S SCOTCH MARMALADE n 4 pound tins, from50c.

SUNKIST ORANGES, SWEET AND JUICY, 2 dozen for35c.

NICE BALDWIN OR KING APPLES, per box \$1.25 and \$1.75.

Canned Fruits

RED RASPBERRIES, BARTLETT PEARS, EXTRA QUALITY APRICOTS, YELLOW PEACHES, SLICED PINEAPPLE, all in Heavy Syrup

6 Tins for 85c

CORN FLAKES, 3 packages for25c.

JELLY POWDERS, all flavors, 4 packages for 25c

FRUIT SYRUP, assorted flavors, per bottle25c

VINEGAR, Special, per bottle..... 15c.

JAM, 4 lb. tins, per tin50c.

PORK AND BEANS in CHILE SAUCE, large tins weighing 3 pounds each, price for one week 2 tins for 25c.

"WASH DAY," No toil, only boil, off the line at half past nine. Try some with your next order, only 5c

We also have Stewart's Washing Crystals at per package 20c

Sidney Trading Co.

Limited

DEPARTMENTAL STORES, SIDNEY, B. C.

(Branch Store James Island)

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Warehouse Phone, 2